

**ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR REMOVAL ACTIONS
WITH COST CEILING LESS THAN \$200,000**

FINDINGS OF IMMINENT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENDANGERMENT

(CLEANCARE TACOMA WASHINGTON)

Based on the factors listed below, I have determined that an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare, and or the environment exists because of an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance at or from the site/incident.

I. SITE INFORMATION

Site Name: CleanCare

Site Number: 6W

Site Location: 1510 Taylor Way in Tacoma, Washington, 98421, at latitude 47° 16' 25" North and longitude 122° 23' 32" West in Township 21 North, Range 3 East, in Section 26.

Potential Responsible Party

Name: Bromley Marr ECOS Inc. (David Bromley)
Address: 1510 Taylor Way, Tacoma, WA 98421
Telephone: (604)606 -5131, (b)(6) cell,
(523)627-1976 x 16

Access: _____ Restricted **XXX** Unrestricted

NPL Status: Not an NPL site (and outside the Commencement Bay Superfund Boundaries)

Removal Starting date: December 17, 1999

II. THREAT TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR WELFARE OR THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Site Background (Attach ERNS/spill report or trip report or provide date of initial notification, amount substance released, and cause of release. Document identity of property owner, interviews, including contact names, addresses, phone numbers):

(Note: EPA is working on an action memorandum to address all contamination on site - this action memorandum is to address the recent vandalism and threat associated with potential releases from temporary storage tanks.) The CleanCare site was an interim status treatment, storage, disposal, and recycling (TSD) facility for off-site generated hazardous and non-hazardous wastes - one of a handful of commercial TSDs operating in the state of Washington. When the facility was in operation its major function was to solidify oily sludge wastes originating from catch basins, sumps, and storm drains; recycle



waste oils, antifreeze, and spent solvents; and crush used oil filters for off-site recycling by other facilities. CleanCare also received hazardous and WDOE regulated dangerous waste. This waste was stored for transport to another TSD for final treatment and/or disposal, or was blended into hazardous waste fuel. Fuel wastes primarily consisted of paint wastes and other ignitable solvents and wastes that had fuel value. Solvent was received and recycled as part of a parts-washer program marketed to generators. CleanCare picked up the spent solvent and replaced it with recycled stock. CleanCare also received paint "gun wash," solvent that was generally of low quality, routinely used to clean paint spray guns. This waste was sent to Sol Pro for recycling, and then returned to customers. Additionally, CleanCare recycled antifreeze in a dedicated distillation column. A separate distillation column, called the "Splitter," along with other processing equipment, recovered oil from oily waste and prepared it for used oil fuel blending.

On December 15, 1999, apparently vandals opened one of the wastewater aboveground storage tanks releasing wastewater to the secondary containment system. The system contained existing rainwater from recent storms. Some of the wastewater spilled over the containment system releasing to the asphalt. On December 16, 1999, sometime in the early morning, someone pumped storm water into a filled temporary storage tank (Baker Tank) causing the oil layer to be released through the overflow pipe. The oil was released to standing water pooled on asphalt adjacent to tank farm #1.

B. Hazardous Substances Present (list names and quantity of hazardous materials that have been released or may be released, describe containers, and attach sampling/hazcat information if available):

(Currently there is approximately 1.5 million gallons of waste on site. A removal assessment has recently been completed and EPA is drafting an action memorandum for a time-critical removal at the site.) Contact storm water contains petroleum contamination with hazardous constituents. Washington State Department of Ecology has sampled contact storm water at the facility and designated it as a dangerous wastes. Constituents include benzene, chlorinated solvents, and heavy metals which are CERCLA hazardous substances.

C. Nature of Actual or Threatened Release of Hazardous Substances(use additional sheets if necessary).

The storm water system at the site has been plugged due to recent releases by CleanCare to the Lincoln Avenue ditch and to the Blair Waterway. Most of the site is paved, however, unpaved areas are adjacent and down gradient. Contact storm water, if not maintained, could impact on-site soils. Groundwater, at this time of year, is at or near the surface. Contamination reaching groundwater could reach the Blair and Hylebos Waterways in Commencement Bay - Part of Puget Sound. Continued acts of vandalism pose a threat for continued release. By maintaining non-contact storm water in secondary containment systems, we maintain the critical volume need to hold a spill in the vent of a major release.

Check applicable factors(from 40 CFR 300.415) which were considered in determining the appropriateness of a removal action:

 X Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants [300.415(b)(2)(i)].

 Actual or potential contamination of a drinking water supply or sensitive ecosystems [300.415(b)(2)(ii)].

☒ Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that pose a threat of release [300.415(b)(2)(iii)].

☐ High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants in soils [300.415(b)(2)(iv)].

☒ Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants to migrate or to be released [300.415(b)(2)(v)].

☒ Threat of fire or explosion [300.415(b)(2)(v)].

☐ The availability of other appropriate Federal or State response mechanisms to respond to the release [300.415(b)(2)(vii)].

☒ Other situations or factors that may pose threats to the public health or welfare or the environment.

☐ PRP Unknown.

☐ PRP given opportunity to conduct removal and has declined

☐ State personnel available and capable to handle situation.

Explain: Factors considered appropriate for this emergency removal action include: the heavy storm event causing large volumes of storm water to be generated in secondary containment systems and in low lying areas on site; and the increased vandalism at the site causing the release of wastewater from an above ground tank and the release of petroleum and hazardous substances to standing water on site.

III. SELECTED REMOVAL ACTION(attach POLREPS, cost estimates, purchase requests, cleanup options, disposal methods, on-site treatment, security arrangements, etc.):

ERRS will mobilize to the site on December 17, 1999; collect, store, and discharge, as required, "non-contact" stormwater; maintain stable stormwater conditions at the facility at all times; collect and store "contact" stormwater to maintain stable stormwater conditions throughout the facility; if directed by the OSC, treat on-site and/or dispose of contact stormwater at the site (all treated water must meet discharge requirements prior to release); respond to and cleanup any minor spills that occur at the facility; if directed by the OSC, conduct other measures necessary to stabilize the site; provide site security if needed.

IV. ESTIMATED COSTS

Extramural Costs

ERRS Costs	100,000
START Costs	20,000
Contingency costs	<u>15,000</u>
Subtotal, extramural costs	135,000

Intramural Costs

EPA direct	10,000
EPA Indirect	10,000

Subtotal, extramural and intramural	155,000
10% Project Contingency	<u>15,500</u>
Total, Removal Project Ceiling	170,000

12/99

**Action Memo Check-off
Sheet**

Coordination with:	Point of contact	Copy
1) ORC	Dean Ingemansen	✓
2) ATSDR	Not determined yet	
3) State	Kerry Graber/Jim Sachet -WDOE	✓
4) Ops Office	e-mail to Julie Hagenson	✓
5) Hanford Office	NA	
6) DOI	NA	
7) NOAA	NA	
8) PRP Search	Enforcement Strategy not determined yet	
9) Acct No/CERCLIS	See Action Memo	
10) Comm. Relations	Jeanne O'Dell	✓
11) NPL Coordination	David Bennett and Allison Hiltner	✓
12) ERRs/START DPOs	Gary Sink	✓
13) Record Center	Not determined yet	
14) IGCE	Yes for this action	✓
15) Tribal Office	Bill Sullivan- Puyallup Tribe	✓

Conditions at this site meet the NCP section 300.415(b)(2) criteria for a removal action. The finding of imminent endangerment has been entered into the administrative record for this site or incident.

Prepared by: Michael J. Szerlog
Michael J. Szerlog, On-Scene Coordinator

Concurrence By Chris D. Field
Chris Field, Unit manager

APPROVAL

Chris D. Field For 12/17/99
(signature) Date
Michael F. Gearheard

(typed/printed name)

Director, Office Of Environmental Cleanup